

# MAN

Let her at least the vocal brags inspire,  
And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,  
What wars I manage, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*  
2. To train a horse to graceful action.  
He rode up and down gallantly mounted, managing his  
horse, and charging and discharging his lance. *Knolles.*  
3. To govern; to make tractable.  
They vault from hunters to the manage'd reed. *Young.*  
Let us stick to our point, and we will manage Bull I'll  
warrant you. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
4. To wield; to move or use easily.  
Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily ma-  
naged. *Newton.*  
5. To husband; to make the object of caution.  
There is no more to manage! If I fall,  
It shall be like myself; a setting sun  
Should leave a track of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*  
The less he had to lose, the less he car'd.  
6. To manage loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryd.*  
Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to manage his  
protestant subjects in the country; he made over his principal-  
ity to France. *Addison on Italy.*  
To MANAGE, *v. n.* To superintend affairs; to transact.  
Leave them to manage for thee, and to grant  
What their unerring wisdom fees thee want. *Dryden.*  
MANAGE, *v. a.* [*manège*, French.]  
1. Conduct; administration.  
To him put  
The manage of my state. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
This might have been prevented,  
With very easy arguments of love,  
Which now the manage of two kingdoms must  
With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate. *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,  
Expedient manage must be made, my liege,  
Ere further leisure yield them further means. *Shakespeare's*  
Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, em-  
brace more than they can hold, and stir more than they can  
quiet. *Bacon's Essays.*  
The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify the  
worst actions; the proof of which is but too manifest from  
that scandalous doctrine of the jesuits concerning the direc-  
tion of the intention, and likewise from the whole manage of  
the late rebellion. *South's Sermons.*  
Whenever we take a strong bias, it is not out of a moral  
incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful manage and  
discipline to set us right at first. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
2. Use; instrumentality.  
To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be hoped;  
for quicksilver will not endure the manage of the fire. *Bacon.*  
3. Government of a horse.  
In thy slumbers  
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,  
Speak terms of manage to the bounding steed. *Shakespeare.*  
The horse you must draw in his career with his manage  
and turn, doing the curvetto. *Peacham.*  
MANAGEABLE, *adj.* [from *manage*.]  
1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved.  
The conditions of weapons and their improvement are,  
that they may serve in all weathers; and that the carriage  
may be light and manageable. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt to  
bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a continual trem-  
bling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glasses are  
readily manageable. *Newton's Opticks.*  
2. Governable; tractable.  
MANAGEABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *manageable*.]  
1. Accommodation to easy use.  
This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less ex-  
actness or manageableness of the instruments employed. *Boyle.*  
2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.  
MANAGEMENT, *n. f.* [*management*, French.]  
1. Conduct; administration.  
Mark with what management their tribes divide;  
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*  
An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure  
more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, in-  
frequent, and noisy management. *Locke on Education.*  
The wrong management of the earl of Godolphin was the  
only cause of the union. *Swift's Miscel.*  
2. Practice; transaction; dealing.  
He had great managements with ecclesiastics in the view of  
being advanced to the pontificate. *Addison on Italy.*  
MANAGER, *n. f.* [from *manage*.]  
1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing.  
A skilful manager of the rabble, so long as they have but  
ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any un-  
derstanding. *South's Sermons.*

# MAN

The manager opens his sluice every night, and distributes  
the water into the town. *Addison.*  
An artful manager, that crept between  
His friend and flame, and was a kind of screen. *Pope.*  
2. A man of frugality; a good husband.  
A prince of great aspiring thoughts: in the main, a ma-  
nager of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own mo-  
tion, wherever he discerns merit. *Temple's Miscel.*  
The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the  
prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wished, that  
the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*  
MANAGERY, *n. f.* [*menagerie*, French.]  
1. Conduct; direction; administration.  
They who most exactly describe that battle, give to fill an  
account of any conduct or discretion in the manager of that  
affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most  
particular relation of it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
2. Husbandry; frugality.  
The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well at-  
tested its good manager, that it is not credible crowns are  
conferred gratis. *Deacy of Pity.*  
3. Manner of using.  
No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained  
men into the field, but will, by little bloodless skirmishes,  
instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the  
ready manager of their weapons. *Deacy of Pity.*  
MANATION, *n. f.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of insinuating from  
something else.  
MANCHE, *n. f.* [French.] A sleeve.  
MANCHET, *n. f.* [*manchet*, French.] A small loaf of  
fine bread.  
Take a small toast of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet al-  
monds. *Bacon.*  
I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a  
cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a manchet. *Morley's Dial.*  
MANCHINEEL tree, *n. f.* [*manzanilla*, Latin.]  
The manchineel tree has male flowers, or katkins, which  
are produced at remote distances from embryos, which be-  
come round fleshy fruit, in which is contained a tough woody  
nut, inclosing four or five flat seeds: it is a native of the  
West Indies, and grows equal to the size of an oak; its  
wood, which is fawn out into planks, and brought to Eng-  
land, is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long,  
and is therefore much esteemed in cabinet-makers work: in  
cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark, which is of  
a milky colour, must be burnt out before the work is begun;  
for its nature is so corrosive, that it will raise blisters on the  
skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should happen to fall  
into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing  
their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden  
pippen, by which many Europeans have been deceived; some  
of whom have greatly suffered, and others lost their lives by  
eating it, which will corrode the mouth and throat: the  
leaves of these trees also abound with a milky juice of the  
same nature, so that the cattle never shelter themselves under  
them, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade;  
yet the goats eat this fruit without any injury. *Miller.*  
To MANCIPATE, *v. a.* [*mancipio*, Latin.] To enslave; to  
bind; to tie.  
Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet  
the meteors, which are in themselves more unstable, and less  
manipated to stated motions, are oftentimes employed to va-  
rious ends. *Hale's Origin of Manhood.*  
MANCIPATION, *n. f.* [from *mancipate*.] Slavery; involuntary  
obligation.  
MANCIPLE, *n. f.* [*mancept*, Latin.] The steward of a com-  
munity; the purveyor: it is particularly used of the purveyor  
of a college.  
Their manciple fell dangerously ill,  
Bread must be had, their gift went to the mill:  
This simkin moderately stole before,  
Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more. *Betterton's Miller of Trumington.*  
MANDAMUS, *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ granted by the king,  
so called from the initial word.  
MANDARIN, *n. f.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.  
MANDATORY, *n. f.* [*mandataire*, Fr. from *mande*, Latin.]  
He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative,  
and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benedic-  
tion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
MANDATE, *n. f.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]  
1. Command.  
Her force is not any where so apparent as in express man-  
dates or prohibitions, especially upon advice and consultation  
going before. *Hobbes, b. i.*  
The necessity of the times cast the power of the three  
estates upon himself, that his mandates should pass for laws,  
whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. *Hovell's Vocal Forest.*  
2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who

# MAN

Who knows,  
If the scarce bearded Cæsar have not sent  
His powerful mandate to you. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
This Moor,  
Your special mandate, for the state affairs,  
Hath hither brought. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
He thought the mandate forg'd, your death conceal'd. *Dryd.*  
This dream all powerful Juno sends, I bear  
Her mighty mandates, and her words you hear:  
Haste, arm your Ardeans. *Dryden's Æn.*  
MANDATOR, *n. f.* [Latin.] Director.  
A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a ma-  
ster and mandator to his proctor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
MANDATORY, *adj.* [*mandare*, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.  
MANDIBLE, *n. f.* [*mandibula*, Latin.] The jaw; the instru-  
ment of manducation.  
He faith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if  
the upper mandible did make an articulation with the cran-  
ium. *Grew's Museum.*  
MANDIBULAR, *n. f.* [from *mandibula*, Latin.] Belonging to  
the jaw.  
MANDILION, *n. f.* [*mandiglione*, Italian.] A soldier's coat.  
Skinner. A loose garment; a sleeveless jacket. *Ains.*  
MANDREL, *n. f.* [*mandrin*, French.]  
Mandrels are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff  
into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be  
turned; this mandrel is called a shank, or pin-mandrel: and  
if the hole the shank is to fit into be very small, and the  
work to be fastened on it pretty heavy, then turners fasten a  
round iron shank or pin, and fasten their work upon it.  
*Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
MANDRAKE, *n. f.* [*mandragora*, Lat. *mandragora*, Fr.]  
The flower of the mandrake consists of one leaf in the  
shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts;  
the point afterwards becomes a globular soft fruit, in which  
are contained many kidney-shaped seeds: the roots of this  
plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The  
reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up,  
and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to at-  
tempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the  
violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*  
Among other virtues, mandrakes has been falsely celebra-  
ted for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporific  
quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a nar-  
cotick of the most powerful kind. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan,  
I would invent as bitter searching tears,  
As curls, as harsh, and horrible to hear. *Shakespeare.*  
Not poppy, nor mandragora,  
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,  
Shall ever med'cline thee to that sweet sleep. *Shakespeare.*  
And shrieks like mandrakes, torn out of the earth,  
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakespeare.*  
Give me of thy sons mandrakes, *Gen. xxx. 14.*  
Go, and catch a falling star,  
Get with child a mandrake root. *Dohne.*  
To MANDUCAE, *v. a.* [*manducare*, Lat.] To chew; to eat.  
MANDUCATION, *n. f.* [*manducatio*, Latin.] Eating.  
Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the  
food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into  
the stomach. *Quincy.*  
As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ,  
it is apparent that our manducation must be spiritual, and  
therefore so must the food, and consequently it cannot be na-  
tural flesh. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*  
MANE, *n. f.* [*mane*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on  
the neck of horses, or other animals.  
Dametas was tossed from the saddle to the mane of the  
horse, and thence to the ground. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
A currie comb, mane comb, and whip for a jade. *Tupper.*  
The weak wanton Cupid  
Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;  
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,  
Be shook to air. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*  
The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with their  
tails and manes on a light-fire. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
A lion shakes his dreadful mane,  
And angry grows.  
For quitting both their swords and reins,  
They grasp'd with all their strength the manes. *Hudibras.*  
MANEATER, *n. f.* [*man and eat*.] A cannibal; an anthro-  
phagite; one that feeds upon human flesh.  
MANED, *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.  
MANES, *n. f.* [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains  
of man after death.  
Hail, O ye holy manes! hail again  
Paternal ashes. *Dryden's Virg.*  
MANFUL, *adj.* [*man and full*.] Bold; stout; daring.  
It had devour'd twas for manful. *Hudibras.*  
MANFULLY, *adv.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; stoutly.

# MAN

Artimelia behaved herself manfully in a great fight at sea,  
when Xerxes stood by as a coward. *Abbott.*  
I slew him manfully in fight. *Shakespeare.*  
Without false vantage, or base treachery.  
He that with this Christian armour manfully fights against,  
and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual ene-  
mies; he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall en-  
joy peace here, and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*  
MANFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *manful*.] Stoutness; boldness.  
MANGCO'RN, *n. f.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of se-  
veral kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye.  
MANGANESE, *n. f.* [*manganesia*, low Latin.]  
Manganese is extremely well known by name, though the  
glalline use it for many different substances, that have the  
same effect in clearing the foul colour of their glass: it is  
properly an iron ore of a poorer sort; the most perfect sort  
is of a dark iron grey, very heavy but brittle. *Hill.*  
Manganese is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*  
MANGE, *n. f.* [*de mangeaison*, French.] The itch or scab in  
cattle.  
The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the mange. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Tell what evils does divine  
The rot in sheep, or mange in swine. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
MANGER, *n. f.* [*mangeoire*, French.] The place or vessel in  
which animals are fed with corn.  
She brought forth her first-born son, and laid him in a  
manger. *Luke ii. 7.*  
A churlish cur got into a manger, and there lay growling  
to keep the horses from their provender. *L'Estrange's Fab.*  
MANGINESS, *n. f.* [from *mange*.] Scabbiness; infection with  
the mange.  
To MANGLE, *v. a.* [*mangler*, Dutch, to be wanting; *man-*  
*cus*, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to  
butcher.  
Cassio, may you suspect  
Who they should be, that thus have mangled you? *Shak.*  
Your dishonour.  
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state  
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakespeare.*  
Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,  
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,  
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise  
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herbs,  
Or medicinal liquor can alluage. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
The triple porter of the Stygian seat,  
With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,  
And, seiz'd with fear, forgot his mangled meat. *Dryden.*  
What could swords or poison, racks or flame,  
But mangle and disjoint this brittle frame?  
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*  
It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter should read  
or understand her own natural tongue; as any one may find,  
who can hear them when they are disposed to mangle a play  
or a novel, where the least word out of the common road  
disconcerts them. *Swift to a young Lady.*  
They have joined the most obdurate consonants without  
one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable; so that  
most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those  
manglings and abbreviations. *Swift's Let. to the Ld. Treasurer.*  
Inextricable difficulties occur by mangling the sense, and  
curtailing authors. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
M'ANGLER, *n. f.* [from *mangle*.] A hacker; one that destroys  
bunglingly.  
Since after thee may rise an impious line,  
Coarse manglers of the human face divine;  
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,  
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*  
MANGO, *n. f.* [*mangosha*, Fr.] A fruit of the isle of Java,  
brought to Europe pickled.  
The fruit with the hulk, when very young, makes a good  
preserve, and is used to pickle like mangoes. *Mortimer.*  
What lord of old would bid his cook prepare  
Mangos, potatges, champignons, cavare. *King.*  
MANGY, *adj.* [from *mange*.] Infected with the mange; scabby.  
Away, thou ill of a mangy dog!  
I swoon to see thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
MANHATER, *n. f.* [*man and hater*.] Murtherer; one that  
hates mankind.  
MANHOOD, *n. f.* [from *man*.]  
1. Human nature.  
In Seth was the church of God established; from whom  
Christ descended, as touching his manhood. *Raleigh.*  
Not therefore joins the son  
Manhood to Godhead, with more strength to foil  
Thy enemy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
2. Virility; not womanhood.  
'Tis in my pow'r to be a sovereign now,  
And, knowing more, to make his manhood bow. *Dryden.*  
3. Virility; not childhood.

Tetchy